THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS'

MILLENNIAL STAR.

"Seek ye first the kingdom of God and his righteousness."—JESUS CHRIST.

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A CHRISTIAN PLEA FOR PLURALITY OF WIVES.

EXTRACTS FROM THE HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE; OR POLYGAMY AND MONOGAMY COMPARED. By a Christian Philanthropist. James Campbell, 18, Tremont Street, Boston, U.S.A.

"The History and Philosophy of Marriage; or Polygamy and Monogamy compared," is one of the most remarkable works of the age, discussing subjects which are rarely touched, but which lie at the bottom of social happiness and national prosperity. The writer is not an Oriental nor a Latter-day Saint, but a New Englander, and as such his work may secure attention in some quarters where otherwise it might not. We may not agree with all his premises nor all his conclusions, but there is much in the work which should be approved, and for the benefit of our readers we purpose to present liberal extracts in the pages of the STAR. It will be impossible for any person, who has not reflected upon the subjects discussed in the work, to rise from a perusal thereof without the conviction that there are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamed of in the philosophy of modern civilization or the popular religious systems of the day, erroneously called Christian.

In the Introductory our author makes some general statements upon the importance of candid consideration of the subject, especially as it is one respecting which almost everybody entertains most deeply-rooted prejudices. In the first chapter our author says:—

"The marriage question is a proper subject of philosophical inquiry, involving an examination and analysis of both polygamy and monogamy. Of the latter form of marriage the Christian world has known too much, and of the former too little, to have felt, hitherto, the need of any analysis of either. We have inherited our monogamy, or the marriage system which restricts each man to one wife only, and have practised it as a matter of course, without any special examination or inquiry; so that we really know but little concerning its origin or its early history; while we know still less of the system of polygamy. We read something of it in the Bible and in the history of Eastern nations, and we learn something more from the reports of modern travellers; and it cannot be denied that what we know of it has come to us in such a form as to prejudice our minds against it. This prejudice is unfavourable to a just and candid philosophical inquiry; and while pursuing this inquiry, let us hold this prejudice in abeyance. Let us not forget that what we have seen of this system is in its most unfavourable aspects. Most travellers carry their native prejudices abroad, and look upon the customs of distant countries with less astonishment than contempt. And they remember, when writing up their accounts of those countries, that their

books are made to be sold at home; and they must not institute comparisens unfavourable to their own land, but must flatter the conceit of their fellow-countrymen by assuring them that their own social and political institutions are vastly better than those of other lands. So, also, with history: it presents human affairs in a perspective view, painting its roughest mountains with distinct exactness, but casting its peaceful plains quite into the shade. It devotes a hundred pages to the details of wars and intrigues, illustrating the crimes of men, in proportion to a single page of descriptions of common life and domestic tranquility, illustrating their virtues.

"If the writer, on the contrary, shall seem prejudiced in favour of polygamy, let it be attributed to his love of fair play, and his desire to let both sides be heard, rather than to any undue bias of mind preventing him from doing equal justice to the arguments in favour of either system.

"It is attested and proved by competent authority, which no one doubts, that polygamy, or that social system which permits a plurality of wives, has always prevailed in most countries and in all ages of the world, from time immemorial; but this form of marriage, being foreign to the customs of modern Europe and her colonies in America, is very naturally regarded throughout these enlightened regions as something heathenish and barbarous. And modern writers, whose works are the exponents of European civilization, have hitherto said everything against it, and nothing for it. But they have condemned it almost without examination or debate, rather because it is strange than because they have proved it to be at fault. No one has given to the subject the time and research necessary to its fair elucidation. But as a venerable institution the social system of polygamy does not deserve such supercilious treatment. Such treatment, besides being unjust, is unphilosophical, and unworthy a liberal and an enlightened age. Its great antiquity alone should entitle it to sufficient respect to be heard, at least, in its own defence. It constitutes an important part of human history. It is a great fact that cannot be ignored; and, as such, it must be studied and known. To insist upon the condemnation of the system, without hearing its defence, is oppression. It is even the worst kind of oppression; for, in such case, it must be allied with ignorance and bigotry. But if there ever was a time when polygamy could properly be thrust aside with a sneer, and it was satisfactory to Christian justice to condemn it unheard and unexamined, it can be so no longer; for, with the general diffusion of knowledge and the increased facilities of modern intercourse, our speculative inquiries are seeking a range of cosmopolitan extent, and we are brought into daily contact with the opinions and the practices of the antipodes. If we disapprove of their practices we should be prepared to make substantial objections to them; and if we wish to teach them our own, we should be able to give equally substantial reasons. If the advocates of polygamy are in the minority in the Christian world, let the common rights of the minority be granted them,—freedom of debate and the privilege of protest; and let their solemn protest be listened to with respect, and be spread upon the current records of the day. And, on the other hand, if those who practise this ancient system do constitute the majority of mankind, it cannot be either uninteresting or unimportant to inquire what has made it so nearly universal, and caused it to be adopted by so many different nations, and even different races of men, among whom are, no doubt, some persons, who are justly distinguished for their wisdom, their piety, and their humanity."

Our author proceeds to give some account of himself, and why he came to write his book on marriage. He says:—

"I am a native of New England, and was brought up a strict Puritan. My father always declared his intention to educate me for the law, and I took to learning as readily as most boys of my age. I was graduated from college almost forty years ago, and had nearly completed my professional studies, when my health suddenly broke down."

His physicians prescribed a voyage at sea and a residence of some months in a tropical climate, so a situation

was obtained in a Boston house in India, where he remained many years. He continues:—

"Having seen all the continents of the globe, and many islands of the sea, and having observed human society in every climate and in every social condition, I have at length returned to my native land, an older, and, I hope, a wiser man. Having become an active member of the church in my youth, I did not renounce my Christian character abroad, but have always afforded such encouragement and assistance as I was able, to our American and English missionaries, whenever I fell in with them. In fact, I had long cherished a profound respect and admiration for the missionary enterprise; and, notwithstanding my father's wish to educate me for the law, I had, during my course of study, seriously offered myself as a candidate for missionary labour. But Providence did not so order it."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

A GREAT GOLD BATTLE.

THE New York Gold Exchange was, on Friday (Sept. 24), the scene of the greatest excitement that has agitated Wall-street for years. The whole operation was simply a speculating scheme with no reason in it beyond the determination of a few men to make sudden fortunes by the sudden ruin of others. There were forebodings of the coming battle on the night previous. Thursday closed with every premonition of the struggle by the bears of the gold cliques making an attack upon the stocks at the close of the dealings, which was followed by threats by the noisy man of Erie (Fisk), that if Vanderbilt lived two years longer he would break him. With these threats flying around the air, the bulls and bears took their respective places in the street on Friday. Both sides looked defiant, but the bulls in stocks wore a disheartened face, and seemed to dread the conflict. The bears in stock were exuberant, urging everybody to sell, and made a fierce attack upon Central and Hudson. This attack upon the stocks was but preliminary to the great struggle that was to take place in the Gold Room. The bears in stock left the stock market and transformed themselves into bulls, and soon turned up in the Gold Room. Gold then commenced jumping from 143 up. It was soon announced at 148, then at 150, next moment after 155, then at 160, and soon after at 162. Here the struggle became fierce; the bears had recovered from the first tussle and began to pitch in, selling gold to the bulls at 160. Brown Brothers made their appearance at this moment with one million of gold; the price jumped down to 139⅞, but immediately on the next quotation went back to 160, 161, and 162. Here the struggle became more desperate than ever.

In the midst of this struggle a rumour went flying through the street that the government had loaned the English house of Baring Brothers five millions; following this came an offer from Duncan and Sherman to sell from three to thirty millions. One of the brokers of the clique asked the broker who offered to sell, "What he intended to do?" His reply was, "You have been buying all the time and have got the price to a figure where I propose to sell. I will sell you any sum under thirty millions for 160." At this point a rumour, which proved to be correct, was put in circulation by the bears, that a despatch had been received by the Assistant-Treasurer in this city, from Secretary Boutwell, ordering the sale on Saturday of four millions of gold and the purchase of four millions of bonds. Had the room been struck by lightning the bulls could not have been more astonished. The fight was all taken out of them; they dropped their heads, covered up their horns, and beat a hasty retreat. A moment later it was announced that Gould, Martin and Co., had failed.

As the news spread that gold had fallen to 130, there was a rush of excited men through Wall-street beyond all precedence. Men were flying back and forth in all directions, some for the Gold Room, others to the different offices, in a state of excitement bordering on frenzy. The cry went up, "Gold has fallen to 130; the bubble has burst!" "Can it be true?" was heard in every direction. The moment that it was confirmed, a shout of relief followed, and clapping of hands and cheerful countenances were seen in every direction. The sympathy of nine-tenths of those in the street was against the gold clique, and the expression of relief manifested was almost universal. The bulls in gold, when they saw that they were beaten at their game, beat a hasty retreat, leaving the bears all to themselves. They remained on the scene long enough to pick up what gold could be found at the low prices to cover their shorts, and to demand of the bull clique the price which they had sold to them at. But when they presented themselves at the place of business of the bull clique, with gold in hand for delivery, they found the doors nearly all closed. The defeat of the bulls was worse than a revolt; it was a stampede, and almost annihilation. Early on Saturday General Butterfield received a telegram from the Secretary of the Treasury to limit the purchase of gold to $2,000,000, unless the bids should be over 134, and to reject all bids less than 132. The whole $2,000,000 was sold, the bids varying from 125 to 134⅛, which was the highest offered.

In summing up the results, it appears that hundreds have lost heavily in stocks, and others in gold; that Boutwell aided the panic-makers until he got them deep in the game, and finally, under the pressure of public opinion, deceived them. As usual in such panics, reports of all kinds with regard to the financial standing of money houses, were scattered broadcast on the market, but there seems to have been but one or two real failures. The feeling in Wall-street was very strong against Mr. Fisk, and fleeced individuals muttered all kinds of fierce threats against his person. One broker, who lost $43,000, swore solemnly that he "would spend $10 on a revolver and go to blow h—— out of him." The Tenth National Bank, corner of New and Broad Streets, in which the majority of the street-brokers have accommodation deposits, was subjected on Saturday to a run probably unparralleled in the annals of brokerdom, and which it sustained nobly. The bank remained open until six o'clock, and every demand was promptly settled. The probability is that Wall-street will remain quiet for awhile, as it will take several days to clear away the wreck of Friday's battle.—*New York World, Sept.* 29.

At noon on Friday the fever which for the past three days has been raging in Wall-street with almost unexampled violence was subdued. It was a monetary crisis never to be forgotton. The 24th of September will long be remembered as one of the most extraordinary days of financial furor that has happened in all the times of peace. In good-will with all the world, with a grand and wonderful harvest of corn and cotton, and all the natural products of the soil pouring in and actually glutting our markets and those of Europe, and with but a faint speck of war on the great political horizon, a gold panic breaks out in Wall-street.

It was a desperate battle between two hosts of gamblers, whose minds were quickened by incessant plots, whose hearts were cold and their greed rapacious. Gold, gold, gold, was the cry. The rich man Dives, mentioned in the Gospel, never shouted so pitifully for a drop of water as the thirsty ones did on Friday for the yellow ore. Beyond doubt the Revelations disclose nothing so hideous as the demoniacal yells and screams, the terrorism, fright, and fearful scenes enacted yesterday.

The old recognized principle of "honour among thieves" was entirely abandoned, and rogue pillaged rogue remorselessly, just as when two gangs of reckless robbers, each bent on plunder, though jealous of each other's gains, turn from the highway of crime and despoil each other. If the "bulls" succeeded, the "bears" were sorry for it; had the "bulls" been defeated, the "bears" would have re-

joiced. Millions have been lost and won.

The intense excitement which had characterized the proceedings of the previous two days was not in the slightest degree abated on Friday morning, and long before the usual hour Wall-street was all alive. The upward strides of gold had created a consternation that was likely to continue, and men almost maddened by fears and hopes of gain braced themselves for the emergency, knowing that at any moment a crash might come that would crush them. Before the gates of the pandemonium were opened, before the lines had been regularly drawn in order of battle, men were almost wild with excitement. A mighty crisis was at hand.

As the day advanced the excitement increased. The yellow ore grew brighter at every moment and men's eyes glistened accordingly. The Gold Room was the magnet of attraction; all else was abandoned. The revengeful war-whoop of the most ferocious Indians, the terrific yells issuing from a lunatic asylum, could not equal in intensity the excited cries of the speculators in the Gold Room. Rivulets of perspiration streamed down many a face, while the voices of hundreds were exercised till they croaked with hoarseness. It was a pandemonium ever to be remembered with terror, yet tending in some degree to bring before the mind a vivid picture of the condemned in the lower regions.

The financial caldron still bubbled with violence. The contagious fever spread through the city. The community almost became bewildered and commerce was at a standstill. There was a simultaneous rush to Wall-street, and shortly before noon the entire vicinity was crowded to excess. The entrances to New-street were entirely blocked up, and men struggled madly through the throng. Messengers rushed in all directions, while brokers, bankers and others along the street jumped bare-headed to the steps of their concerns to witness the scene. Up went the gold and down fell the hearts of thousands.

As the bells of Trinity pealed forth the hour of noon the gold on the indicator stood at 160. Just a moment later, and before the echoes died away, gold fell to 138. Here ensued the grand excitement of the day. The "bears" who had withstood the mighty siege were now jubilant in the extreme, while the news fell like a terrific thunderbolt upon the entire community. The scene which ensued is beyond description. Over the pallid faces of some men stole a deadly hue, and, almost transfixed to the earth, they gazed on vacancy. Others rushed like wildfire through the streets, hatless, and caring little about stumbling against their fellows provided they reached their goal. Never was there such a blight. The "bears" had but a few moments before become almost resigned to their fate, while bulls grinned with excessive delight. The tables were turned, and the crisis had come. It was a tremendous descent, so sudden and so amazing as to render many almost speechless.

While the fever was at its height—gold at 165—while some men were almost delirious with joy, and others were going mad with despair; while the community was being disturbed by an unwarrantable and outrageous shock, business paralyzed and the order of things completely disarranged, a telegram came across the wires that was soon to quell the excitement that prevailed. The telegram read as follows:—"Sell four millions gold tomorrow and buy four millions bonds. Geo. S. Boutwell, Secretary Treasury."

Possibly no avalanche ever swept with more terrific violence than did the news of Secretary Boutwell's telegrams into the Gold Room. Next to being convulsed, the "bulls" were frantic, not to say ferocious and unmanageable. There was at first a deadly stillness—it lasted but a moment—the muscles of the animals were relaxed, and then came a roar of rage and disappointment that was truly pitiable to hear. The "bull" was stung and was unable to horn his opponent, while the spectators rejoiced and made merry at his defeat. The result was an ebullition of feeling never perhaps equalled in the history of the famous Gold Room of Wall Street. From some issued the wild cry of despair, others rushed from the room and sped through the

streets like raving maniacs, while a number still clung to the ground, refusing to believe the information. But the proof was there. The gold fell and with it the hopes of thousands whose fortunes, like the adventurers of old, were centered in the day of battle. It is hard to picture the sad sights that followed. Even in the Gold Room the earnest cries rose higher than the announcement of the prices. Broken hearts and thieves, caged in their own trap, moaned most piteously. In the words of the poet:—

> Harsh tongues discordant, horrible discourse,
> Words of despair, fierce accents of despite,
> Striking of hands, with curses deep and hoarse,
> Raised a loud tumult.

It was a frightful scene—a true and faithful picture of the gambler's misery, and one that will perhaps prove a salutary lesson to the young would-be dabblers that like to invest.—*New York Herald.*

VACCINATION IN IRELAND.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE LIVERPOOL MERCURY.

Gentlemen,—In view of a meeting to be held shortly in Liverpool, of which due notice will be given in the local press, will you allow me, as one of the pioneers of the anti-vaccination movement, to claim for non-vaccination the almost total disappearance of small-pox in Ireland. Dr. Cameron, the professor of hygiene in Dublin, states that "large numbers of children remain unvaccinated in Ireland," owing to the distrust of the poor, who attribute skin diseases and other afflictions to the introduction of diseased matter into the healthy circulation of children. The refusal of the poor to submit to vaccination is further encouraged by the Irish magistracy, which imposes generally the ridiculously small fine of one penny. This is Dr. Cameron's own statement. But there is another reason why few children are vaccinated in Ireland, and which Dr. Cameron is either ignorant of or omits to state. The poor have ceased to register their children. The registrar, ignorant of the birth, sends no notice paper; the county is saved the vaccination fee, the registrar the trouble. And this is beginning to be the case in all the large English towns. The poor have discovered that non-registration of birth means non-vaccination. Small-pox is only one type of epidemic disease which vaccination keeps alive. Sweden, the best vaccinated country in Europe, has the largest number of deaths by small-pox. The report presented in 1867 and 1868 by the Academy of Medicine of France, refers to the relation between vaccination and the existence or prevalence of small-pox in 1865 and 1866, with this startling result, that it proves that in those departments in France where vaccination was least practised the attacks and deaths from small-pox were as one to six in those departments where vaccination was fully carried out. I have the honour to enclose you a copy of the report furnished to the British Anti-compulsory Vaccination League by the French Government. Vaccination is optional in France, as it is now nearly throughout the whole of the world, Austria, Prussia, and Bavaria having within the last few months left vaccination optional. The scriptural maxim "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap," is also a natural fact. If you sow the principle of a disease, you must either produce it or cause deterioration of vitality. A child is healthy born. What more need you do than allow it to have pure air, wholesome food, and bodily cleanliness to keep it healthy? Is not health the best preventive against disease? Is not healthy action the most powerful defensive against diseased action? "Just so," observes your medical supporter of vaccination, who profits either by its infliction or by the treatment of the diseases caused by it; "vaccination is regarded as a law of health by the profession; and Govern-

ment, in the face of a dreadful scourge, has a right to insist, for the common safety of the public, on its being carried out." I answer, vaccination is a medical theory, as inoculation was; the latter lasted eighty years, and is now made a penal offence. The profession confound medical theories with laws of health. Now, a law of health is a natural law, and therefore eternal. A medical theory is ever changing. There is a vast difference between the two. Thus, it is a natural law to keep the blood pure and uncontaminated, nature throwing off all impurities: it is a medical theory to poison the blood; to render it impure by decayed animal matter. It is idle to talk of pure matter. There is no pure corruption. It must contain, as all rottenness does, the principle of disease and premature death. This is again a natural law. You have been kind enough to allow discussion on a subject which is certain to occupy the attention of the Government at the next meeting of Parliament. I have the best authority for stating that a commission of inquiry will be granted, and the compulsory clause suspended pending the inquiry. Lady Mary Wortley Montague introduced inoculation in 1722, which consisted in introducing the ulcerous discharge from small-pox patients into the healthy circulation of people unaffected by it. It was the cause of millions dying of the disease during a period of eighty years, during which time the profession fought for it as one of the greatest blessings, and lauded Lady Montague as one of "Heaven's own." Inoculation was made penal after vaccination was introduced by another member of the family, Lord Robert Montague, who was put forward by the medical department of the Privy Council to introduce a measure which had been shelved in the Home Office by the preceding Government. It is a thousand pities that Lord Montague did not pause to study the misery and disease caused by inoculation throughout Europe, and which was occasioned by one of his ancestresses. It is more than I dare hope for, the insertion of my letter in your paper, seeing that you have already been very liberal in permitting full discussion of the matter in your columns. Should you do so, no one will feel more obliged than, yours respectfully.—*Fidelio, in the Liverpool Mercury.*

[*Deseret News*, please copy.]

MULTIPLICATION AND SUBTRACTION.—The New York *Evening Post* gets off the following sensible remarks:—"A gentleman writing from Salt Lake, says the children there are as thick as grasshoppers, but he adds that they are not very boisterous nor obstreperous; are, on the whole, as well behaved as the average of children, but they did seem to him to have a neglected look. The school-houses ought to be well filled, and the schools flourishing. He don't know what they teach in these schools. Multiplication, he presumes. This, the Yankee thinks, is a fair hit at the Mormons. We believe that, in New England, the school-houses are not so well filled as they should be, and some wise doctors do assure us that, if they do not teach, they practice, Subtraction. The best thing we can do with the Mormons is to let them alone."

THE STRONGMINDED.—The Louisville *Courier-Journal* has the following:—"Now and then the females who do a woman's rights business under the name and style of Termagant, Virago and Co. (for which great house Anna Dickinson, Mrs. Susan B. Anthony, and others, are drumming), start a new notion and are ready to scratch out the world's eyes that won't agree with them. Anna Dickinson has been prowling about in Utah, and the thing which grieved her most was that the women did not ride—well, like the men. She is making war on panniers and petticoats, and wants them abolished, especially with a view to introducing the new method of riding. She has given her ideas in two garrulous columns about the matter. If there is anything indelicate which these strong-minded, weak-headed women have not suggested, it should be pointed out. They get worse and worse, and are gradually becoming more brazen and indecent. The whole tea party of them ought to be put to pounding hemp in some house of correction, instead of being permitted to fill the minds of foolish girls with a mass of prurient trash and insubordination."

THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' MILLENNIAL STAR.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1869.

CAUSE FOR GRATITUDE.

The Saints in Zion have much cause for thankfulness in the providences of the Almighty towards them. In the passing season, it is true, as in the two or three previous seasons, the grasshoppers came down like a wolf on the fold, and swept some of the fields of Utah, considerably diminishing the aggregate of several kinds of crops. Nevertheless, a more bounteous harvest has been realized the current season than for several seasons previously, and there is abundance of bread in the land, so that not one soul need go hungry, which cannot be said of England, with all its wealth, its agricultural skill, and its commercial greatness, and notwithstanding it is never troubled with grasshopper raids. This is a cause for great rejoicing to the Saints. After a time of comparative scarcity and of high prices of the staff of life, a time of plenty is doubly grateful. Grain is now only one-fifth the price it was in the spring, and flour scarcely one-half. Very properly the attention of the people of Utah is now earnestly directed to the securing of breadstuffs for the future.

There are other good causes for gratitude. For several years past, liberal summer rains have been vouchsafed to the parched valleys of Utah. Last May and the early part of June was a very rainy time there, and the crops prospered accordingly, and made good headway before the scorching heat and parching drought of summer came on. In July and the early part of August the weather was very hot, and the crops grew and ripened apace, and people began to talk as though it was hotter and dryer than ever before, and began to apprehend that late crops would suffer. But in the middle of August the windows of heaven were opened and the rains descended and the parched soil was thoroughly moistened and the drooping herbage was refreshed and reinvigorated. Again, just lately, in the middle of September, came down another soaking rain, rather unusual, and producing an effect not often seen there in September—leaving even the dry soil of the benches or uplands in capital working condition, so that fall crops can be put in extensively and in good season, and that is quite an advantage, for fall sown crops are coming more into favour in Utah than they once were. They do not interfere with spring work. They ripen earlier in the summer than do spring crops, and, now that summer rains are more frequent, fall crops will often ripen without irrigation. They are also less liable to be severely injured by the grasshoppers, and, as those pests seem to be inclined to continue their visits, it becomes an object of interest to produce crops which will come as near as possible to enduring a grasshopper visit with impunity. It does seem almost

marvellous that the Saints should be able to live amid such a devouring scourge and raise bounteous crops too. It is also a remarkable thing that in arid Utah only one month (July) the past season passed without refreshing and even soaking rain, while in the eastern States, a rainy country, the papers say no heavy rainstorm fell there from June to September, making two months clear without showers sufficient to moisten the soil. We must acknowledge the hand of the Lord in the matter, and rejoice in His goodness, and also be encouraged to trust Him for the future. J. J.

BY RAIL TO SALT LAKE CITY.

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THE Union Pacific Railroad Company delayed payment of a large amount of money due the people of Utah for work done on the road, but eventually the Company agreed to pay in a way which will forward the early completion of the Utah Central Railroad, about forty miles long and running between Ogden and Salt Lake City, and through the flourishing settlements of Kaysville, Farmington, Centreville, and Bountiful.

The Utah Central is expected to be in running order next month, ready for winter use. It is calculated to be a great blessing to the Territory, and a useful instrument in building up the Kingdom of God. It will connect Salt Lake City with the great through Pacific Railroads, and through them with the great network of railroads in the United States and the great lines of navigation on the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Utah will thus own a railroad carrying produce of all kinds to market, carrying coal and other fuel to the city for the long winter time, carrying the inhabitants from place to place, carrying visitors to and from Salt Lake City, carrying citizens to meetings in the great Tabernacle, carrying the Saints to the city, and to the Temple to receive their blessings and to attend to various holy ordinances, carrying multitudes who will go up to the altar of the Lord to enter the sacred covenants and holy estate of marriage, though this surely will come in very appropriately under the blessings.

Next year the emigration can, if desired, all go right on to Salt Lake City, per rail from New York, a very great blessing indeed. The emigrant Saints have very little to do now, in regard to the journey, except to get on board the steamer and make themselves comfortable, and take care of and respect themselves, and in a few days, almost before they have become accustomed to travelling, they find themselves landed at Salt Lake City, like putting water in at one end of a pipe and it is sure to come out at the other. It is really marvellous, the changes which have been effected in the gathering. They are a cause for much thankfulness to God, who has inspired men to bring them about, to aid in accomplishing His purpose, though as they thought and think to accomplish their own purposes.

The enemies of the Mormons thought the railroad would be the means of breaking them up. Not a bit of it, if they are faithful. It will rather be the means of building them up. Already presidents, vice-presidents, generals, judges, senators, representatives, lords and ladies, and all manner of great men and excellent women say to each other, "Come, let us go up unto Zion, for we have heard of the wonderful fame of the people thereof, and their peculiar institutions." When these visitors get to Zion they say, "Well, the

half has not been told us," and they marvel and are greatly astonished at the work which the Lord has accomplished. They candidly confess, many of them, that, though this is an age of sensationalism and novelty, they never saw the like before, never saw anything equal to Mormonism, and they don't know what to make of it.

But while even the intelligent of the world's people wonder and ponder, the Saints, who are taught of God, know and understand, and they are endeavouring to prepare themselves for the things which will shortly come to pass, and which, though they may overtake the nations as a thief in the night, will not find the Saints unprepared, if they give heed to the revelations of the Almighty.

J. J.

THE MINNESOTA, with the company of Saints on board in charge of Elder James Needham, arrived at New York on Sunday, October 17, "all safe," thus making the passage in similar time to that with the previous company she carried—about eleven days.

DEPARTURES.—A company of 16 souls of the Saints left this port on the steamship *Colorado*, Captain Williams, October 20, for New York. Elder Charles Wilden, returning missionary, was also on board.

CORRESPONDENCE.

AMERICA.

Salt Lake City, Sept. 30, 1869.

President A. Carrington.

Dear Brother,—I arrived here on the 15th inst., all well. We had a very pleasant and prosperous passage over the ocean. There was a strange diversity of feeling and sentiment on board towards the "Mormons." Some few were favourably disposed and very liberal and high-minded, and others were very cranky, and they tried by every means available to insult us. All the officers were not among the favourably disposed ones.

I separated from the company at New York, where I joined my father. We remained in New York a few days. The journey across the continent to Salt Lake is very pleasant, and diversified by a great variety of scenery, and I enjoyed the ride very much. We passed the company of Saints at Omaha.

I rejoice at being in my mountain home once more. The mortality among the young is very great here this fall. The community are tied up for want of available means. The first that can be drawn on the U.P.R.R. notes, received in payment for the debt they owed the people of Utah, is on the 6th of January, 1870.

My father and Judge Smith have gone to Omaha, to adjust the claims left to arbitration.

It is snowing to-day, and the mountains have quite a wintry appearance.

Ever praying for your welfare, in connection with all the interests of the cause of the Lord,

I remain,

Your brother in Christ,

JAMES SHARP.

On board Steamship *Manhattan*,

New York, Oct. 7, 1869.

President A. Carrington.

Dear Brother,—After a tedious and for the most part rather a rough passage, we arrived here last night, all well. With the exception of a few pleasant days, we have had adverse winds. The company have got along tolerably cheerfully, notwithstanding sea-sickness has been experienced more

or less by a great many during our sojourn on the bosom of the great deep, and we have realized the hand of the Lord over us for good. Morning and evening our songs and prayers have ascended up unto Him. With the aid of a violin and bass horn, the latter performed on by Brother McMeiken, from Nottingham, and the former by Brother Hitching, from Pembroke, our singing has been pleasant and harmonious.

We have to record the death of a child on the morning of Sept. 28, which, according to the report of the mother, Sister Edwards, from Birmingham Conference, had been sickly and puny since its birth, about seven months ago.

The attention of the stewards and assistants has been very good to the sick, &c., also we have experienced from the captain and other officers, with very few exceptions, general kindness.

On Sunday last, Oct. 3, at 2 p.m., we had a public meeting on deck, and we invited all on board, passengers and crew. Several hundreds, besides our company, were privileged to hear preaching from Brothers Hyde and Dye, myself bearing testimony.

12 p.m., 8, Battery Place.

We are now getting all on shore at Castle Gardens, and expect to leave this afternoon. Brother Dusenbury will go through with us. Brothers Staines and Teasdale are well. I am now very busy attending to the business for the company to leave this afternoon.

Accept of my love to yourself and all associates.

Yours truly,

JOSEPH LAWSON.

WALES.

15, Fynone Street,
Swansea, Oct. 22, 1869.

President A. Carrington.

Dear Brother,—We have lately added about twenty to our number, the most of whom are adults, and they are taking hold with a will. We have a bright prospect before us of baptizing several more before long.

During the greater part of the summer several of the branches have been engaged in proclaiming the Gospel out of doors, and in many instances they have been very successful in bringing large congregations of people together, who have paid strict attention to the principles advanced by the brethren.

The brethren and sisters comprising this conference are as faithful as ever, consequently we have well attended and excellent meetings. About all that could possibly obtain sufficient means emigrated with Brother Morris, leaving two-thirds of the branches (numbering thirteen in all) with barely a sufficient number of the Priesthood to keep up the organization.

I can also say the same as many of the brethren have said in other places, that the Lord, through His Holy Spirit, is secretly doing a great work among the people, by directing their attention towards the movements of the kingdom of God, both here and in Zion. It seems to me that our emigration, our unity, brotherly love, and our high state of morality in the mountains, have a greater tendency to convince the world of the divinity of our Gospel than the testimonies of the few messengers who are scattered among them, however faithful they may be in the discharge of their duty. Our Elders are frequently greeted with pleasant smiles and courteous nods by men of high standing in society, who evidently are no longer ashamed of us, nor to speak freely with us of the cause we represent. They universally acknowledge that Mormonism, as they call it, has many features which fully meet the necessities of the present generation, and, if adopted by the denominations of the day, would greatly improve them.

Should Christendom adopt the same order of things as we have in Zion, what happy results would follow! But I fear it is out of the question, for it is written, "As it was in the days of Noah, so will it be at the coming of the Son of Man." The earth is to be made empty and a few men left. I pray God that we may cleave to our holy religion, for it has headed the tide of corruption, checked its progress, prohibiting the practice among us of those

evils which have brought society to such a low state in other places.

May God bless you and all the brethren connected with you in the Office, is the prayer of your humble servant, JOHN S. LEWIS.

LABOUR AND WAR.

WHEN we are told that over three millions of men in the prime of manhood are trained in the armies of Europe for war, I say to myself, "Nineteen out of twenty of all this host are poor men's sons." Think how much hard toil in the field and in the factory, in mine and mountain—what parental tears, and trials, and anxieties—it cost to raise up these three millions of young men to the age of eighteen or twenty years! Then look at them while they are at drill; I see they are all picked men—all chosen for perfect health, strength, and stature. The military surgeon has examined them all, and declared them all very good for war. We have no surgeons to examine candidates or recruits for the plough, axe, hammer, or spindle. Bow-legged men, asthmatic men, one-eyed men, rheumatic men, are deemed good enough for the great industrial armies of the world; just as if war must have the flowers, and peace the weeds, of mankind. I have walked all over England, from Land's End to John O'Groat's, in the spring and summer months. It is a beautiful country. Nearly the whole island is cultivated like a garden. The amount of labour applied to its cultivation is perfectly wonderful, especially to an American like myself. And while I wonder, I put this and that together in this comparison. They say it takes 700,000 agricultural labourers to make this island such a garden of beauty and fertility. Their wages average ten English shillings a week. Then the labour of the whole 700,000 men and women for the year costs £18,200,000: and what a glorious show of green and golden crops they spread over the whole island for that sum! I look at it with admiration. But I cannot help looking at something else at the same time. I look at the English war budget for 1866, a year of armed peace. I see £26,000,000 put down for the cost of mere armaments for war in that year! That is, £2 for the plough against £3 for the sword in the time of peace! This comparison stirs up sad reflections about producers and consumers. I once heard it stated in the British Parliament that a certain bombshell of a new pattern cost £11 when ready for use. Then it would cost the labour of an able-bodied man at the plough, sickle and hoe for six spring and summer months, to pay for one of these death-dealing shells. How much honest, patient labour is swallowed up in the wolfish maw of war!—*Elihu Burritt.*

Elihu does not enumerate the "bobbies," of whom Liverpool boasts upwards of a thousand, brawny and tall.

UTAH NEWS.

THE following are from the *Deseret News* to October 4:—

"Deacon Bross," of the Chicago *Tribune*, and lady, were at Salt Lake.

The U.P.R.R. were removing their temporary appurtenances from Uintah to their new station at Ogden.

An agricultural and mechanical fair was held at American Fork, Sept. 25, which was very satisfactory.

The *News* exhorts the Utah farmers to raise less grain and more beef, mutton, butter, and cheese.

A mass meeting was to be held at Salt Lake City, Oct. 7, on the subject of the admission of Utah into the Union as a State.

James M. Orr, Esq., of the old firm of Nounnan, Orr, and Co., has been appointed United States Marshal for Utah.

James Kilfoyle was found guilty of murder in the second degree, and adjudged to imprisonment for life.

President Geo. A. Smith has published in pamphlet form "A Series of Answers to Questions" on the history of the church.

Elder James P. Brown, of Rockville, Kane County, returned, Sept. 29, from a missionary visit to Iowa, Illinois, and Indiana.

A number of the gentlemen composing the Odd Fellows excursion party, returning from San Francisco, visited Salt Lake City, Oct. 3.

September 30 and the night of 29th were stormy from Ogden to Fillmore, with little exception. A little snow fell at Salt Lake City, Nephi, and Fillmore.

The members of the W.U. Telegraph corps left Salt Lake City, Oct. 3, for Corinne, to which place the repeating office has been removed. Mark Croxall remains in charge of the office at Salt Lake City.

The Ninth Annual Exhibition of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society was opened successfully at the 13th Ward Assembly Rooms, Salt Lake City, Oct. 4, Vice President Colfax and party being among the earliest visitors.

The grand jury of the Third District Court presented a documentary testimonial of respect to Judge Charles C. Wilson, for his commendable course in presiding. The Judge replied, thanking the jury for their strict attention to their duties.

Presidents B. Young and Geo. A. Smith, Elders Geo. Q. Cannon, B. Young, jun., and Joseph F. Smith, President Joseph Young, Bishop R. T. Burton, and other gentlemen visited Provo for the County Fair (Oct. 1), and also to hold meetings in that city. They returned Oct. 4.

The militia of Cache County assembled for a three days' drill, Sept. 20, on the Logan river. Lieut. Collett and 20 men indulged in a bear hunt in the willows, killing one and wounding two grizzlies. James Jardine fell from his horse and nearly dislocated his neck, remaining for some time insensible.

The citizens of Smithfield are engaged in co-operative farming. A Sunday school examination was held, Sept. 26. The school is in flourishing condition, and has an average attendance of 150 children. A manuscript paper, called the *Gazette*, is published by the teachers and scholars, creating quite an interest in old and young. Numbers of the citizens of Smithfield were at work on the railroad.

FILLMORE, OCT. 1.—At ten minutes to seven this evening, a violent shock of earthquake was felt here. It passed from south to north apparently in a due line. I was leaning against the table in the Telegraph Office when I was startled by the sudden jar, and the jarring and sputtering of the instruments. The State House rocked and trembled for from five to ten seconds, then the shock gradually collapsed to a trembling, and a distant rumbling was heard. In the dwelling-houses in the city, windows, doors, and cupboard furniture rattled and shook. It is said to be the most violent shock that has been felt in this part of Utah since its first settlement. The shock and trembling altogether lasted two minutes.—ROGERSON, Operator.

Vice-President Colfax and party arrived at Salt Lake City, Oct. 3. They were met at the Utah station and escorted to the city by the delegation appointed for that purpose, consisting of Alderman S. W. Richards and Theo. McKean. The party consisted of Vice-President Colfax and lady; Mr. Bowles of the Springfield *Republican*, and lady, and several others. The hospitalities of the city were tendered, but declined on the ground that the party was travelling in a strictly private capacity. The interview between the Reception

Committee and our distinguished visitors was of the most cordial and friendly nature, but, owing to the fatigues of travel, and their desire to have no demonstration, terminated after mutual expressions of kindness and courtesy.

Hon. J. S. Diehl, late U. S. Consul to Java, and U. S. Commissioner to Asia, delivered an interesting lecture in the Ogden Tabernacle, Oct. 1, on Asia and the lands of the Bible. He also lectured on the same subject in the Old Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Oct. 3. In the course of the lecture the hon. gentleman said that in all his travels in the lands of the East, he had failed to discover any signs of those "civilized" institutions, which may be found in a flourishing condition in our own country,—grogshops and drinking saloons. He was glad to find that Utah had been so fortunate as hitherto to prevent this cursed traffic from polluting her land. The Easterns also had another virtue: they did not swear; and if a man was heard to do so, be he ever so powerful physically, if any one standing around should happen to hear his profane remarks, the offender against the law instantly received a knock on the head for his misbehaviour, and Mr. Diehl affirmed that he had seen many fights resulting from this same cause. If this custom were introduced into modern civilized cities, he was inclined to think there would be a few sore heads seen before this obnoxious practice was abolished.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Lord Derby died at Knowsley Hall, Oct. 23.

Montana is full of trouble with the redskins, and troops are loudly called for.

Extensive commission and other frauds have been discovered in the American Methodist Book Concern.

Archdeacon Denison did not hesitate to tell the Liverpool Church Congress that the established Church of England was gone.

Another famine is expected in North-western India, in consequence of drought. Three famines have occurred there during the last thirty years from the same cause.

At Crewe a little mite of a lad was found hanging to a slender iron rod under a carriage of an express train, supposed to have ridden there from Liverpool. He said his mother had gone to Bristol and left him behind.

Lopez, after his late severe defeat, is roughing it in the mountains, with 2,000 men, 40 horses, and Madame Lynch. He will go into the guerilla business, and hold out to the last.

Dr. Livingstone has been heard from. He will soon be the greatest lion of the day. Of course he has discovered the source of the Nile once more, and lots of other things and places.

The "Sir Lancelot" clipper recently made the passage from Foo-chow-Foo to the London Docks in 89 days, the fastest passage on record. The "Thermopylæ" made the passage in 90 days.

The colony of Victoria spent £40,000 in connection with the Duke of Edinburgh's reception and first visit, and the Legislative Assembly does not want to spend any more for the presents he made in the colony.

Arrangements were being made for holding a singular demonstration on the occasion of her Majesty's opening Blackfriars Bridge. The unemployed poor of the metropolis intend to assemble *en masse*, and stand in line of two or three deep in the streets through which the Queen will pass.

Rev. Dr. Hume, at the Church Congress at Liverpool, drew a gloomy picture of the condit on of large masses of the population. Some of the town population, he observed, were far less hopeful than similar districts in Kaffraria or New Zealand. The people ate, drank, and slept like the unreasoning quadrupeds, and passed to their great account with almost as little thought as the beasts that perish.

Secretary Boutwell says the United States national debt has been reduced by $56,000,000 since March. and that under the present system of taxation it can be reduced by $100,000,000 annually.

A Western American paper says of Anna Dickinson, "Anna has disappointed her best friends; she has fallen from grace, and appears to-day as a senseless scold, and an abusive, ill-mannered virago." That's bad, Anna.

Parson Brownlow has entirely abandoned the newspaper business, on account of "declining health and other engagements." He should by no means suffer any of his other engagements to interfere with his declining health.—*American aper.*

One hundred and thirty Cubans were placed on the funeral pyre of the battle of Las Tunas, and their bodies were burned until they mingled with the ashes of the old quarter of that city. That is in keeping with Spain's long black record of monstrosities.

Mrs. Dr. Major Mary Walker has recently been walking in the streets of Cincinnati in what is described as "semi-male attire." This did so excite, stimulate, and arouse the ambition of a young woman named Ida Price, that she made an appearance in complete trousers, unmitigated vest, and an absolute coat. Whereupon, we grieve to say, a stronghearted and highly inconsistent policeman, who had permitted Mrs. Walker to walk without interference, seized the unfortunate Miss Price, and carried her to the station-house, in which, at the last accounts, she was howling at the despotism of man. We have always told the ladies emulous of our raiment, that their great danger would be from the policeman; and here is proof of the propriety of our good natured warning.—*New York Tribune.* Now only to think of Greeley's self-conceit, to presume that the ladies would anker after his greasy old white hat and coat, to say nothing of his fusty unmentionables! Could audacious self-sufficiency further go? "Emulous of our raiment" indeed! What next! Ida won the day, however.

It gives us the greatest joy to inform the American world that Tom King, late of the London P.R., is now the Rev. Thomas King, of Wales; that instead of pounding he now preaches, and that he only wrestles in prayer. Notice is made in one of the Welsh newspapers of Thomas's exhortations, and, as we should suppose, his style is stated to be "very forcible, bold, and earnest." He will hereafter engage only in knocking down sin, getting the head of the devil into chancery, letting his right fly at iniquity, and his left at hardness of heart; thus keeping the ring against all evil-doers, and sending sinners generally to grass. It is pleasant to read of this beautiful ending of an ill-spent life; and for a retired pugilist it is decidedly more creditable than the usual resource of opening a liquor shop, keeping a gambling saloon, or becoming a democratic Congressman.—"New York Tribune."

The "Great Eastern," with the Anglo-Indian cable, was to leave Sheerness for Aden, Oct. 23. Fifty thousand gallons of mussels and rubbish were cleaned from her bottom. ——Eighteen American ladies are announced as public lecturers this year. Number who give private lectures not stated.——A piece of tobacco, put into a teakettle at Somersham for a lark, nearly killed a young man and woman.——Bowling-greens are talked of for the working classes in Glasgow.——Seventy-six houses have been destroyed by fire at Lavin Village, Basse-Engadine.——Theresa Walbreeg, eight years old, jumped into the Sambre, at Thuin, and rescued a child of four, who had fallen in.——Death from congestion of the brain was the result of a fall of a little boy at play at Bethnal-green.——A poor idiot lad, son of "respectable" parents, has been found imprisoned in a London garret, naked and filthy.——Jose Morena died in Brazil recently, aged 135.——Kendall and Carlisle were recently visited with myriads of spiders. The air was alive with them.——An alarming amount of juvenile depravity has recently been developed in Paris.——Overend, Gurney & Co. have paid 20s. in the pound.——Experimental steam omnibuses are to be run in Glasgow.——Fourteen men were killed and twenty-two wounded in a riot of miners at St. Aubin, Aveyron, France. ——Deplorable distress from scarcity exists in the Punjaub.——Spain is in a pretty bad state of insurrection.——Political evictions in Carnarvonshire and other parts are reported.——The high tides of Oct. 7 entirely destroyed Eastport, Maine, and did seven millions worth of damage to New Brunswick.——Jebel Musa is now considered the true Mount Sinai.——Luton wont have vaccination, and all legal proceedings for refusal there are to be stayed for six months.——Junius has been discovered again. The researches of Hon. Edward Twisleton and the skill of Mr. Ch. Chabot have done it. ——Madame Schneider is to have £7.000 for 96 performances in the provinces. Three of Offenbach's farces constitute her repertoire.